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## Can Polynuclear Metal Clusters Behave as "Extended" Organometallic Complexes?

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In the past few years, our group has demonstrated the synthesis of the hexanuclear iron cluster (<sup>H</sup>L)<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>6</sub> and its redox potential, which spans at least 7 redox steps. The hexanuclear core comprises an octahedral structure with an iron metal positioned on each of the six vertices, each possessing one vacant coordination site directed outwards from the center of the Fe<sub>6</sub> octahedral. The cluster HOMO is a triply degenerate orbital of t<sub>1u</sub> symmetry, approximating three p-orbitals equally distributed over two iron centres *trans* to each other. This set up the possibility to perform chemistry on the cluster much alike what we know from classic organometallic chemistry, and a range of questions needs to be addressed: Does the cluster undergo oxidative addition and would it be *trans* and/or *cis* selective? What is the mechanism? In principle, up to three consecutive oxidative additions are possible; can we control that? Is the reverse, reductive elimination, feasible? Are there *cis/trans* effects over the core such that e.g. an iron centre would be influenced by the ligation of its *trans* iron partner?

We strive to answer these questions, and our findings this far will be presented.